### FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY,

The Editor of The Tribune is obliged to request those who wish to see him personally to call between the hours 18 and 9 A. M. or 5 and 6 P. M. if they can conveniently do so. The absolute necessity of devoting some hours un interruptedly to his duties constrains him to make this re-

Copies of the Weekly Tribune of last week, contain ing the first two Lectures of Dr. Smith on Geology. Governor Seward's opinion in the case of John C. Colt, and General Hamilton's celebrated Letter to John C. Calhour, may still be obtained at the office of The Tribune. Price

# Shall there be a Whig National Conven-tion Prior to 1844?

We have been averse to the assembling of a Whig National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, because we considered the nomination of President already made. and that of Vice President not of itself to require and justify such an assemblage. But the general feeling of the Whig party and press seems to incline toward such an assemblage, and we shall cheerfully waive our own objections if such a Convention is deemed advisable. The nomination for President has already been made by the People; it can but be ratified by any Convention than may be held. The following extract from a leading Whig journal in Kentucky, published in Mr. Clay's immediate neighborhood, is judicious and

From the Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer. "It will be remembered that Mr. Clay has not accepted any of the numerous local or State nomi nations which have been made of him for the next Presidency; nor will he, we believe, permit his name to be used in connection with that office, unless fully impressed with the idea that a majorny of the American people-the great Whig party -desire his election.

Mr. Clay himself could not, if he would, transfer his towering popularity to any other leader. any more than he could his past history. His unrewarded services and sufferings in the Whig cause have made him bone of their bone, and no base fear or timid policy will ever induce them to give him up or abandon him. The nomination. then, of a National Convention, or rather its rat fication of the People's Nomination, already made, would, in our opinion, give him such cen clusive evidence of public sentiment as would in duce him to accept the position thus assigned him

Again, a National Convention is advisable for the purpose of concentrating the entire Whig vote upon one candidate for Vice President, as there i reason to apprehend a non-election by the people if the names of all the distinguished gentleme now spoken of shall remain upon the list. Bu the most important reason, perhaps, is to produce harmony, concert, energy and self-devotion in the Whig ranks, by assembling together our chose friends, 'the Whig fathers of the land,' to hold common council for the general good. This will ensure as certain and glorious a triumph over "VETO and DITTO," the traitor and the turncoat. as we obtained over the plundering office-holders

While on this subject we hope we may be pardoned for suggesting the City of Baltimore as the place for holding the Convention, as most accessi ble from the West, and greatly so of any othe city on the sea-board to the South and North. The time about the 2d Monday in December, 1843, to be as numerously attended as convenient, with power for each delegation to vote the full electora vote of the State represented. This will place the near and distant States upon a perfect equalit and express the voice of the Electoral College."

## Manufacturing Statistics.

Somebody who calls himself 'Free Trade' labore hard in the last Evening Post to misunder stand and mystify a plain proposition put forth by us in the Whig Almanac on the policy of Protec tion. Our argument was substantially this, 1. that the money value of many Agricultural staples depended entirely on the proximity of a market for them: thus the same quality of Apples are sole readily at 25 cents where a sufficient market is at hand, while they would not bring even 10 cents bushel in the absence of or at a great distance from such a market. 2. That the market of such Agricultural products must unavoidably depend upon the prosperity and extent of our Manufactures .-Thus we do know that around Lowell and other Manufacturing towns the present price of Fruit-Vegetables, &c. is much larger than it was before those Manufactories existed, and higher than it sections where none such now exist. 3. That is determining whether Foreign Cloths, &c. or those o Domestic Manufacture be the cheaper, we are to regard not merely the money price of the rival fa brics respectively, but the kind of products in which payment may be made, and the price theswill bear. For instance, the State of Illinois, with 'Free Trade,' may buy one million yards of Clothfor one million dollars, but pay three millions o bushels of Wheat for it, because Wheat must beaa low price to permit of its profitable exportation a distance of four thousand miles. Now under efficient Protection the nominal price of these Cloths might be twenty-five per cent. higher to the Illinoians, and yet the actual cost be far less simply because the market for their Grain would be brought so much nearer that its price would inevitably rise, and, instead of selling three million bushels of Wheat to pay for this Cloth, although the money price were higher, they would pay i with far less Wheat, or, more probably, the would pay a large part of it with Fruits, Vegetables, &c., which are much more easily produced than Wheat, and more profitable to produce when there is a sure market at hand. Such was the substance of our argument in the Whig Almanac: is it indeed preposterous?

Our surprise is equal to our regret that even one man can be found so hard of understanding as Free Trade' in the Post. He pounces upon our table of prebable products in which our Cloths will be paid for if produced at home, their prices under efficient Protection contrasted with those the same articles would bring under Free Trade, and cackles over it as 'Statistics' when we only adduced it aan illustration. He wants to know what ' Price Current' will show such a contrast as we suppose between the prices of Agricultural Products under efficient Protection and under Free Trade-as it he did not know that so period we could offer as an illustration of either would be satisfactory to him. We had estimated the whole consumption of Woolen goods in this Country at \$80,000,000 per annum if bought abroad and \$100,600,000 i produced at home-for argument's sake admitting such a difference between the Foreign and Home cost-and the Wool required for its production a 50,000,000 lbs. Whether this is too high er too low, is wholly immaterial to the argument. But by this genius we are "took up werry short," as Mr. Welfer senior observed-as follows:

"A slight analysis of his statements will exhibit how much real knowledge he has on the subject on which he pretends

"Instead, then, of eighty millions of woolens imported from abroad annually, there has not been for several year eight millions, (see the keport of the Secretary of the Trea-ury,) nor, on an average, six millions. Iastead of fifty

millions of wool either exported or raised, the last census shows that there are only thirty-five millions of pounds raised in the United States altogether, and that from twelve to fifteen millions are annually imported, free of duty, by those American manufacturers who have such an abhor-

Is this man insane, or only incapable of becoming so? We had estimated the entire consumption of Woolens in the Country at \$80,000, 000-a mere guess, which, if five hundred per cent. too high or too low, would make no odds to the present purpose-and he confutes! us by asserting that the importers' Custom House valuation of the Woolens they have sworn into our ports is but six or eight millions! Doubtless the real cost to us of these very goods was at least \$15,000,000, to say nothing of those smuggled in; and then we have our whole Home Product to add, including household manufactures, which of themselves prohably exceed the whole import. Just so of Wool: we had supposed that the price of Wool, if we had no choice but to export it, and sell it for what it would fetch abroad, would be far less than under an efficient Tariff, which would secure to it a ready market at home. Yet 'Free Trade' overlooks the point in dispute, and falls to carping at our estimate of the probable amount produced in the country, which is wholly aside from the question. But hear him again. We said that our Farmers

would pay for their Cloths, if produced at home, in Wool, Grain, Potatoes, &c. &c. at certain orices, which they could not hope to obtain if their Cloths were produced abroad, because the Home Market for their produce must necessarily be greatly restricted. We never imagined that the manufacturers were to eat all the Grain, Meat, Vegetables, &c. that the Farmers would pay for their Cloth-nothing like it. We referred to the well known law of trade that the price at which the surplus of a product must be sold affects the price of the whole product: as, for instance, if the country produces ten millions of barrels of Flour. and one million must be sold abroad, the price at which this could be sold, must govern the price of the whole; and if, instead of exporting, we were to import a million barrels, the cost of this million would likewise govern the general price, and Flour would now be twice as high as in the other case. Yet this 'Free Trade' luminary flounders on in utter innocence of the whole matter he thinks he is liscussing as follows:

"The reader is led to infer, also, that these American Manufacturers consume only one hundred millions of bushels of potatoes annually, out of a crop of one hundred and hitteen millions, which are all that are raised, according to the census, in the United States The quantity that would be found to the census, in the United States The quantity that would be found to the found of the e left for all the animals and seventeen millions of people esides those who are occupied in manufacturing woolens

would be about thirteen millions of bushels.

"And then, again, what a gratifying reflection to think that there are consumed in the manufacture of woolens 20 millions of bushels of apples! By the census of 1840, there were employed, in woolen manufactories and fulling mills, wenty-two thousand eight hundred and seven persons; according to which, if the Editor of the Tribune be correct. ording to which, if the Editor of the Tribune be correct, hey consumed the following quantities of domestic pro-

Table of articles consumed by each individual employed in Fulting Mills and Woolen Manufactories.

2140 bushels of Wheat. " Apples.
" Potatoes.

7227 or nearly 200 bushels per day of bulk for one man. Having thus given at length the refutation which his genius gives to our argument, we retire from he field, leaving him to revel in astonishment at his own causticity and irresistible power.

DR. SMITH'S LECTURES-CORRECTION .- In our

sketch of Dr. J. A. SMITH's first Lecture on Geology he was represented as conceding that the facts of Geology contradict the Mosaic account of the Creation; and as giving some reasons why hilosophers were not called upon to decide upon be respective claims of the two authorities. We are convinced that the purport of his remarks was misconceived, and wrongly presented. The ollowing more correctly indicates their meaning: After stating that he should have to prove the great antiquity of the Earth, Dr. Smith added that such an opinion was contrary to the received noions of the Mosaic account of the Creation: and se further observed that, were he to permit the ew he was obliged to take to go forth without comment, disagreeable impressions might result; hat, for the reasons we gave, he might abstain rem such comment, but, from the peculiar nature of the case, he preferred offering an explanation to revent the remotest danger of giving the slightest measiness to the most sensitive mind. He then vent on to say that he had read every attempt ar solution of the difficulty which had fallen in his vay, and that every one, in his judgement and in he judgement of others, had failed; that he had ut upon a conjecture which, if admitted, removed very objection that had occurred or would arise: -that conjecture was, that the Bible was intended or a purpose widely different from that of teachng us science, &c. &c .- And he wound up the whole discussion by the quotation from President Moore of Columbia College, which we gave, and to which he maintained every intelligent Chrisan who examined the subject must come-that ne Holy Scriptures were not given to teach us

cience, but to make us wise unto salvation. We cheerfully make the correction, in justice to Or. SMITH as well as to prevent all suspicion that we had wilfully perverted his meaning.

TENNESSEE .- The Legislature of Tennessee adourned on the 17th, after the Senate had refused o go into the election of as United States Senator. The bill for dividing the State into Congressional Districts finally passed both Houseshe Senate by a vote of 14 to 10, and the House by 40 to 23. The bill to stay executions in all udgements before Justices of the Peace has become a law. In six of the eleven Districts The Whigs at the last election had an aggregate majority of 10,588; in the other five the Loco-Foco majority amounted to 7,343. Three of the new districtsthe Second, Fourth and Tenth, contain no Mempers of the present Congress. The First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Ninth will be Loco-Foco-the

EASTERN RAILROAD .- This Railroad was opened brough from Boston to Portland, Me. on Monday. passing through Newburyport, Mass. Portsmouth. N. H. and Saco, Maine. It has for some time been completed from Boston to Portsmouth. The route from Portsmouth to Portland (51 miles) is generally smooth and level, but rendered difficult by long stretches of soft marsh, which swallowed gravel with almost insatiable appetite. A solid foundation was finally made, however; and a most substantial Road constructed upon it. The whole distance from Boston to Portsmouth is 164 miles, and the time employed in traveling it is about six

Col. WEBB .- We saw two petitions to-day for the pardon of Col. Webb, one of which was 120 feet long, and the other 60 feet. The longest contained above 5,000 signatures.

THE TARIFF .- The excellent digest of the Tariff published in Hunt's Merchants Magazine of this month, was prepared with great labor and close care by Mr. Henry Doane, of the Square Yard Room, Custom-House.

IF Colt's wife and child are living in Baltimore.

FROM BERMUDA. - Bermuda dates have been received to Nov. 5th, by the Princess Royal. The ship-of-war Spartan had arrived, but was unable to get in by reason of the gale. The brig Tappanooly, Capt. Goodrich, from New Haven, was wrecked on the reefs to the northward of Bar-Barbadoes, when six days out. The cattle with which she was loaded were saved, as was most of the cargo. The Captain and crew left her in their boats. The schooner Breeze from Halifax was lately grounded; her cargo was saved.

FROM BARBADOES .- The brig Antarctic brings late news from Barbadoes. The Yellow Fever prevailed considerably. The prospect for crops

In TRINIDAD there was a prospect of great jie dicial reform. Trial by Jury and the English Law of Evidence were to be introduced in criminal cases. The emigration to Trinidad from the Islands still continued, principally from Anguilla, which had been inundated by a hurricane, which destroyed all the crops and threatened the inhabitants with starvation. The crop of Trinidad exceeds 20,000 hbds.

Antarctic. Capt. Thompson, in twenty days from Georgetown, Demarara, we have the 'Royal Gazette' of the 3d inst. There is little news of other than local interest. The Colony appears to be this time. The Court refused to allow his request steadily increasing in wealth, population and pros-

No less than 2721 laborers have emigrated to Trinidad within two months, besides many other persons. We find the following in the Gazette:

The Rolla, Commander C. Hall, arrived on Tuesday from the Gallinas, on the west coast of Africa, where she has been employed nearly three years in putting down the slave-trade; she has not been very successful in taking prizes, from her indifferent sailing, many large slavers having escaped from her. The Rolla, however, has assisted to liberate from the slave barracoons on shore, at the Gallinas and Pairly River, upwards of 1,100 slaves, for which, as they were not taken affoat, she is not entitled to receive any head or bounty money. She has also assisted to destrey eleven large slave barraceons, belonging to the white piratical slave-dealers, that would contain upwards of 5.000 slaves, with all their slave factories. buildings, &c., and an immense quantity of valuable property, viz. rum, tobacco, fire-arms, gunpewder, cloths, cottons, salt, provisions, rice and various articles for purchase of slaves from the native chiefs. One of the slave barracoons at Madamar had seven guns mounted, and fired round and grape on the approach of the men-of-war's

FROM BUENOS AYRES .- The bark Merlin, Capt. Goodhue, arrived at Boston on Tuesday, with dates from Buenos Ayres to the 14th of September. A bark and a brig, the Montevedean Squadron, which at the last accounts had succeeded in passing the batteries of Martin Garcia, have been destroyed by Admiral Brown.

The Buenos Ayres British Packet of the 10th. in giving the particulars of the battle, states that. after encountering a great many difficulties and hardships, Admiral Brown, on the 15th ult., overtook the Riverista vessels at Costa Braga, near the boundary of the Entre Rios and Corrientes .-They had taken up a strong position, which enabled them to fight with great advantage. The action began at noon on the 17th of August, and continued until 7, P. M. At 2, A. M. on the 16th the Riveris as despatched a fire vessel among Admiral Brown's squadron, and soon after sent another, but both were boarded, the latter by Admiral Brown himself, their fires extinguished, and the vessels laid ashore on the bank. At day break the action recommenced, and was kept up with great vigor until 2. P. M., when the Riveristas abandoned and set fire to their vessels, and they both blew up. Their crews escaped. They fought with infinite courage, and their loss was upposed to have been considerable. Admiral Brown had eight killed and twelve wounded. Girrabaldi, the commander of the Riveristas, is an Italian by birth, and has shown himself very intrepid. He is said to have commanded a corvette in the service of Murat, when the latter was King of Naples.

Admiral Brown, on his arrival at Buenes Ayres, was received with public honors. According to a correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser, the probability is that the port of Montevidee and the whole coast of Banda Oriental will be declared. ere long, in a state of blockade, which the naval force of Buenos Ayres is now sufficiently powerful to enforce. This, with the invasion of a powerful land army, together with the intrigues of an extensive political party opposed to the Government of General Rivera, will probably prove the means of revolutionizing the country. Whether France or England will feel called upon to interfere is matter of doubt. The immediate effect of Brown's riumph has been to open the rivers to trade; and much demand exists in consequence for goods, parcicularly North American domestic manufactures. Flour is landing in large quantities, though previously so scarce as to command thirty dollars, Spanish, per barrel. American.

Mr. Doggett's 'Western Business Dr. RECTORY,' which we briefly noticed yesterday, is a striking example of the advantages and the extension of cheap printing in our day. Here are the business men, the active and prominent citizens-all whom any body on other than personal grounds will wish to inquire for-in the twenty-one principal inland Cities and Villages of this State. reaching from Newburgh to Buffalo, and including Albany and Troy, carefully classified by their vocations, and so arranged that a man in New-York. who wishes to learn the name of a justice of the peace, lawyer, stove-dealer, postmaster, president of a lyceum, or almost any thing else, in Trov. Lockport, Lyons, or any other of our chief places. has only to turn to a shilling pamphlet, and find him there recorded, with his residence. (The cost is of course in good part defrayed by accompanying advertisements.) Beside the Maps noticed in our last, a comprehensive table of Fares and Distances on all the principal routes of travel

MEN. TOLK	Election.	
SUFFOLK	-[Ufficial.]	
Whie.	Loco Foco.	Maj.
ernor Bradish 1,388	Bonck 2,869.	1,531
d. Gor Furman 1,540	Dickinson 2,869.	1,529
stur. Jansen 1.333	Devo	1,531
eres King 1.298	Strong 2.844.	1,546
mbly W. Nicoll 1.830	Smith 2,864.	1,534
Miller 1.325	S. B. Nicoll 2.855.	1.536

The Weekly Tribune for Saturday, November 200 is for saie This Morning. Price 61 eents. For the convenience of those wishing to send it to their friends in the country, it may be obtained in wrappers ready for

mailing, at the same price. This number is more than usually interesting. It contains the Editorial article which appeared in the Daily on the Closing Scene of John C. Colt, Governor Seward's last Letter on Cole's Case, the Proceedings of the Coroner's Jury on the Body of Colt, and Rev. Dr. Anthon's Notes, taken in his interview with Colt; Parker's Fourth Discourse: The Science of Neurology; The Punishment of Death Defended, and Reply thereto; Trial of Sullivan, McCleester and others on Indictments for causing the Death of Thomas McCoy; The Case of Col Webb; Foreign News; numerous Reviews and Literary Notices; The Third and Fourth Lectures of Dr. Smith on Geology; Official Election Returns; Poetry; An Editorial article on the Action of the Whig Party while in the Ascendancy in the State of New-York ; several other Editorials on various topics; full account of the Great Gale on Lake Erie; A List of all good Sanks in the United States, with the Rates of Discount, kc kc. kc.

IT THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is one of the largest Newspapers printed in the United States, containing 42 columns of closely printed matter. Price 64 cents, or \$2 a year. GREELEY & MCELRATH, Tribune Buildings, 160 Nassau-street.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

Trial of the Prize-Fighters Continued. WHITE PLAINS, Thursday, 6 P. M. The Court met this morning at 9 o'clock, and sat until 1; then took a recess of as hour for dinner, and will most likely now remain in session until 9 or 10 o'clock. I have inclosed you the re-

port of the testimony taken up to this hour. It contains all the minutize of the fight, and many particulars of the brutal behavior of the by-standers toward McCoy which have never yet been published. Among the witnesses in attendance are the two brothers of McCoy. The youngest is quite a youth, and of rather an interesting appearance. It was he who accompanied McCoy up to Hastings on the morning of the fatal fight, and who is all probability can give some very important testimony touching the behavior of McCoy's

Owing to a pretty severe snow snap this morning, we have not had so many spectators from New-York as we had here on the first three days of the week. This morning John Harrison, who is indicted by the name of Harris, appeared and plead 'not guilty' in causing the death of Thomas FROM BRITISH GUIANA .- By the brigantine McCoy. He said he was willing to waive the informality, and hoped the Court would put off his trial until the next term, as he had important witnesses to adduce who were not to be got here at unless it was made in the proper form by Counsel. Mr. Graham then took up the case, and said the accused had the right to plead in abatement; but the Court decided that Mr. Harrison must give in bail first, and then settle the other points at the close of the present term. The probabilities are that the present case will last the week out.

#### COURT OF OVER AND TERMINER. Before Judge Ruggles, Hon. Cales Tompkins, Hon. Wil.

LIAM JAY and Associates. TRIAL OF SULLIVAN, MCCLEESTER AND KENSETT .- COL

tinued from the Tribune of yesterday.

Jasper J. Golding cross-examined by Mr. Price.—I car not say that Sullivan was inside the fighting ring during the fight. I cannot say if I asked Sullivan if he would pro ect me, or whether he volunteered to protect me. I have had a conversation since with Sullivan at Bedford.

Mr. Price .- Did he say on that occasion that you had Witness.-Why, Sullivan claimed to have said something

of the kind. Here a conversation arose between the Counsel as to the

admissibility of Sullivan's conversations. By Mr. Graham.—Some 15 or 20 minutes elapsed from the time I first saw McCleester until the time when I took ny station on the Aqueduct. I had never seen McCleester before this, and cannot say how long after, but I saw hin next in custody near the Tombs. During the time I addressed the crowd on the ground, McCleester said nothing.

By the Attorney General.—I took notice of McCleester on he day of the fight, on account of the peculiarity of hi eye. I have no doubt he is the same man. Enoch E. Camp examined .- I reside in New-York, and

am a reporter; was at the prize fight at Hastings in September last; it was on Tuesday the 13th. I went up in the steamer Gazelle. Lilly was not on board, nor Sullivan, nor McCleester. There were 40 or 50 persons on board; it must have been about 11 o'clock in the morning when I got there. The fight commenced about 5 minutes before 1; the princi pals were Christopher Lilly and Thomas McCoy. sual preparations were made; the men entered the ring, hands, and the fight commenced. The seconds McCoy were James Sandford and Henry Shanfroid. The seconds of Lilly were McCleester and William Ford. The ames of the others in the ring I do not recollect. I think the fight lasted two hours and 41 minutes, at half-minute time. A round is terminated when either of the combatants falls from a blow or from a clinch; the men are then allowed half a minute to prepare for the coming round The name of the person I took to be the time-keeper was Lewis Halsey. They fought 119 rounds, and of course there must have been 119 falls. McCoy was brought down sometimes by a blow, sometimes by a clinch and struggle did not observe at any time that Lilly put out his knee a as to strike McCoy as he went down. My impression that such a blow would be considered foul. McCoy's con dition was very bad for the last half hour, but he came to the scratch as firm and took as good a position at the las part as he did at the first. Apparently the left side of hi head and face was much bruised; his right eye was nearly closed; he had bruises on his breast, and blood flowed tron his mouth and nose profusely. He commenced bleeding the nose about 15 or 20 minutes after the commencement of the fight. Lilly drew the first blood, which came from Mc-Coy's nose. The bridge of McCoy's nose was broken du ripg the fight, but I cannot say when he received that in jury. Toward the middle of the fight the odds appeared to be in favor of McCoy. A reverse took place soon after, and at about the 100th round I thought there was but little use in letting them fight any longer. McCoy did not appear to parry the blows of his opponent, and he did not seem to have strength to put in his own blows. When they camto the struggle he sometimes threw Lilly; and I think tha the last round but one he threw Lilly by main strength It was this that induced me to think he could outlast Lilly He did not seem at last so much to lack strength as skill. saw that his eyes were closed, but do not know that an pera ion was performed. He once opened his left eye ilmself, by picking off the dust and blood while he stood before Lilly. Here the Court rose and adjourned.

THURSDAY MORNING. Enoch E. Camp, recalled .- When I first saw Sullivan o the day of the fight he was coming up the hill, and I can not say who was with him. It would be more proper for me to say that by the hill I mean the aqueduct. I next say Sullivan sitting on the south side of the ring among the pec le. I did not see either of the fighting men with Sullivar

at that time. I saw him subsequently at Lilly's corner of the innerring; he was outside the ropes. I don't know that I saw him do anything in the way of action but once, and that was to sprinkle some water on to Lilly. During the combat he was seated among the crowd some portion of the time. Lilly very often came to his corner without being met by Sullivan. I think he used the sponge on Lilly, but during the interim of each round my attention was occupied by taking notes. I did not see any pail but I remember some bottles; cannot say who had charge of those bottles. I heard some cross conversation between a man samed Sprague and Sullivan, but I cannot recollect what it was he must have spoken very loud for me to have distinguished what he said. I don't recollect seeing Sullivan active at the corner more than once, and at no time did I see him in the centre of the ring. He was mostly seated on the south erly side of the ring during the meeting of the combatasts about 10 or 15 feet from the ropes. I saw him go once o twice up to Lilly's corner when the latter was brought

Attorney General-Well, sir, passing from Sullivan, where did von see McCleester.

Witness-I was on the north side of the ring, Sullivan was on the south side. McCoy's corner was on the N. E. and Lilly's was on the N. W. I was within three feet of the rope of the inner ring. The ring was 25 feet square, so that I was about S0 or 40 feet from Litly's corner but not so far from McCoy's. I first saw McCleester in the inner ring ab ut half past one o'clock; Lilly was with him; he was ressed in tight breeches, shirt and boots, and no suspenders. At that time he was fixing his dress in some way or other. He had no hat on. Lilly was dressed similarly but without his shirt. McCleester kept there until it was over. During the fight when the rounds were terminated he and Ford would pick Lilly up and prepare him for the next round. Attorney-General.-Tell us the process which Lilly had to

pass through when the round closed.

Witness.—Why, they wiped his body with sponge and cloths, and occasionally refreshed him with water. To my recollection Lilly fell in the 116th round by a wrestle. That was his last fall. McCleester and Ford picked him up and both rubbed him down. I think I saw a lump of rosin at McCoy's corner of the ring. I did not notice any at Lilly's corner, but it was used by McCoy or his second with much profusion, and that is bow I came to notice it. The last time that I noticed Sallivan to go to Lilly's corner was between the 30th and 90th round. Sullivan at that time lived in the city of New York, and McCleester also. I think I saw Kensett once in the course of the day. It was about one o'clock that I saw him in the crowd on that day. I believe be once kept an hotel in the city of Baltimore, and have corner of the ring whose names 1 do not recollect, and also at McCoy's corner. I think I did not see Kensett alter, but as I said I had my attention directed to my notes after the rounds were over, and frequently after the men had taken their position. When time was called the combatants returned to the centre of the ring alone. From the first to last round they were carried to their own corner. It was not until the 105th or 107th round that McCoy came up slower, or seemed weak. I saw that McCoy had a blow on the ear in the early part of the fight. It was a mere scratch. inst perceptible, and it was impossible for me to say it it flowed from the interior of the ear. There was a should " first blood for Lilly"! McCoy lay 10 or 15 minutes in the ring after he was unable to come to time. He was not dead

when I went to see him. He died on the bank of the river. I went up and remarked that some coats or blankets ought to be placed under his body. I felt the pulse and thought it beat. I then returned and felt it again, but it had ceased to beat, so that he must have died about the time I let go his arm. There was a cessation of perhaps a minute before it was known outside the ring that he could not come to

Attorney General.-Do you know, according the etiquette of this mode of warfare, what is the effect of throwing one

man on the ropes? Witness-It is to scarify the body; but the round is not over until the man falls to the ground; both of them were on the ropes several times. I never heard that any one cut the ropes when McCoy threw Lilly on it. I do not think any one was in the ring during the fight except the seconds. The position of the bottle-holder is outside of the ring. I think Suilivan was at the post, but outside the rope when think Sullivan was at the post, but outside the rope when he administered the sprinkling. At the termination of each round, a number of persons, say S or 4, always went within the inner ring and remained there until time was called. These people did not sit in the same place with Sullivan, who sat in front of the crowd about S or 4 feet off, but among the crowd. Sullivan was about 3 feet from me in

direct line. [Here the District Attorney desired the witness to take a sheet of paper and draw a diagram of the relative positions of himself, Sullivan and the fighting men ]

District Attorney—Did you hear Sullivan say any thing

O Lilly during any of the rounds?

Witness—I can't recollect any expression be used. I heard him speak, but whether to Lilly or not I cannot say.

Attorney General—Have you the paper which contains your report of that fight?

Witness—I believe I have at the house, for I brought one up with me. It was as correct an account as could be

given.

[Here Mr. Graham asked if that was to be made testimony; to which the Atterney General replied "No: I only expected to refresh the memory of the witness."]

Attorney General—Did Sullivan say any thing about the place to put in the blows so that they would tell?

Witness—I don't recoilect. I heard him say "He's one of them." It is impossible for me to say what he meant.—It was a common remark, which I took to mean, "he's a smart man." He might intend to command him or not. I cannot say. I heard a great many remarks by various persons, but none with reference to planting blows on the neck. Heard none as to the neck being "weil."

[Here Mr. Price interposed and protested that the declarations of the accused could not be evideace.]

The Court said it might be permitted, for the purpose of refreshing the memory of the witness.

Mr. Price insisted that the men were not charged with conspiracy, and it was only their own acts which could be given in evidence against them.

Attorney General.—Did you hear any thing said during the conflict as to any part of McCoy's body that had been previously injured requiring more blows, as it was healing up? Any thing of that kind, sir?

Court.—You need not tell what it was.

Witness.—I did. It was made by William Ford. He was inside the outer ring, and Sullivan was sitting with the crowd. I saw Sullivan and Ford no searer together than at the time I spoke of.

Attarney General.—What were the general declarations [Here Mr. Graham asked if that was to be made testime

at the time I spoke of.

Attarney General.—What were the general declaration openiy and loudly made by those attendant on that conflict during the whole of it. Give the general tone of expres-

sion.

Mr. Price.—We shall object to that without argument.

The Attorney General addressed the Court, contending that as the parties all came with a common intent, the actions and expressions of all the accused could be given as the declarations of the whole.

Mr. Graham replied to the argument of the learned Attorney General. Mr. G. read the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of the People vs. Rector.

The Court decided that the question might be put.

Attention General—Mr. Camp, were Sullivan and Mc-

The Gourt decided that the question might be put.

Attorney General.—Mr. Camp, were Sullivan and Mclee-ster together during the whole fight?

Witness.—They were.

Attorney General.—Well, then, give the general tone of
the declarations made by the properties.

ne declarations made by the parties present.

Witness — There were a great number made. "Go it, Chris"—"Go it, Tom." Those were the most common, but Chris"—"Go it, Toni." Those were the most common, but there were a great number of others which I cannot recoliect. Towards the latter part of the fight, there were cries from Lilly's side of the ring, "Take him away," meaning McCoy. This was about the 80th round. Additional ones of "He's got enough," meaning McCoy. There were other remarks, but it is almost impossible for me to give them. remarks, but it is almost impossible for me to give them.—
There were cries of encouragement until the last interposed with cries of "Take him away—there is no use of fighting."
There were cries of "foul". The first time I heard the cry of foul was in the early part of the fight. It was occasioned, as I understood, from a blow which Lilly struck McCoy when he was down, or in the act of falling. I heard the same cry once afterwards. It was about the 20th round, but may have been later. It was occasioned by Lilly clinching McCoy by the back, and as his hands released he struck him, and they both tell.

and they best tell.

Attorney-General.—What is the pursuit of Sullivan?

Witness.—He keeps a porter and lodging house in New
York. I do not know that he has any other collateral business. I only know from hear say that he gives lessons or
trains men to fight. I do not know of my own knowledge
where McCoy was trained. I did not see Sullivan the day where McCoy was trained. I did not see Sullivan the day before I left the city. I saw him 4 or 5 days before the fight. I understeod from general report that the fight was to take place a week before itdid. Sullivan did not tell me of it, nor that he was to be there. I heard some one say "Aint Chris a portrait painter." I can't tell who made use of that expression. I presume that remark originated from the appearance of McCoy's face.

Court—What was its appearance!

Witness.—Why, it was bloody. He was bleeding from the mouth and nose. I cannot say if the nose was broke.—Sach expressions were kept up during the whole of the fight

fight
Attorney-General.-At the 18th round did you hear ex

ressions from Sullivan as to his own cowardice? Witness.—When McCoy tell to avoid a blow, Sullivan

He said nothing more that I heard at the time. I heard nothing from Sullivan about the "old spot," but I did from person present. I heard some one say 113th round that he is good enough yet, or not half licked yet. James Saudford made that remark. He was one of McCoy's seconds. He came up slower at the 114th round than he had before. I think Lilly said "come to the scratch." The first expression I heard after the fight was over and Lilly had shook hands, was "stand back—give him air."— At the instant Lilly was declared the victor, there were shouls from his party. I did not know of any betting on the result, to my own knowledge.

Attorney General.—Was there any thing said about the removal of the dead.

removal of the dead.

Witness—It strikes me there was something of the kind.

Something such as carry off the dead—"Take away your man." I heard time is and time out, but almost always made by Lilly's seconds or his friends. I saw McCoy spit blood three or four times during the fight. It seemed as if it was in his mouth, and the appearance was that of blood mixed with saliva. nixed with saliva. Here a piece of a newspaper was handed to the witness,

and he said he was the author of the article, which he pre-pared from his original notes of the fight!

Court.—Do you know that this paper is an exact copy of

your notes?

Witness - I know this. I prepared the MS. from which this was printed. I never compared the proof with the

Court.-You can't look at at it, then. Witness -I discovered the profuse bleeding at the mouth about the sixticth round. The blood flowed when he fell. I cannot say in what quantity, but in some of the rounds to over his chin; in others down to the breast. I do not know cover his chin; in others down to the beast. I wo not know of any preparation to make Lilly's flesh smooth. I saw some bottles, but cannot say what they contained.

Cross-Examined by Graham .- I went as a reporter for

the purpose of giving an account of the fight. There were others there for the same purpose—three or four, I should say. It was published in some of the papers and by com mon rumor for four or five weeks that the fight was to take place. I should say there were two or three thousand per-sons present. The place of the fight was not publicly de-signated. It was known and adve tised that steamboats would leave the city for the place of fighting; three or fou steamboats were so advertised. I saw many persons with their coats off after the rain; I should say 50, 60 or 100 per-sons. It was nearly 12 o'clock when I got on the ground, and the parties had not entered the ring; in about a half an hour after I got there it commenced; I was walking about, but took my position twenty minutes before the fight commenced; I went beyond the outer ring once or twice, but not far from it; I did not see Justice Golding there; I did not hear any proclamation or warning for the parties to disperse. From what I have heard since, the Justice mus-bave approached the ring from the most distant part from me. I think McCoy weighed about 126 pounds, but I don't collect precisely; they were what is termed light weight There was no great disparity either in hight or weight.— Lilly was about 5 feet 4 inches or 5 feet 5 inches, and a trifle tailer than McCoy. I knew nothing of their previous rela-tionship; they met in the ring and shook hands before the fight. A great many remarks passed between them during the fight. I heard McCoy say to Lilly, "Mind you've not got Murphy to deal with now." McCoy spoke much more than Lilly during the fight; there was a good deal of good nature evinced on his part; his remarks were in the style of bravado, but not with much bitterness. I heard McCoy express his determination to whip his man.

Attorney General.—I don't think that can be made a point

in the case.

Witness - I recollect his saying once, "he wasn't hall licked." That was about the 80th round. It may have been in reply to some exclamation that the day was going against him. He came up with great alacrity until within two or three of the last. I heard him say, at near the end of the fight, "Nurse me, nurse me." I can't say that he added, "and I'll lick him yet." He came to time after this with

Here the Court took a recess.

Afternoon Session. Cross Examination of Camp resumed-1 remember McCoy

patting Lilly on the back of the head during the fight, and they seemed to manifest a great degree of good feeling towards each other, for two men engaged in combat, Mc-Coy fought in the old school style and Lilly is the new. The difference is, that in first the blows are struck more at the body and bress; in the latter they are struck most at the face of the opponent. The system adopted by Lilly won show the greatest amount of external injury. Lilly may have received bodily injuries which may not have been apparent until 6 or 7 hours after. The fight was in favor of McCoy from the 8th up to 30th round. McCoy exhibited an uncommon power of endurance throughout the whole fight. There was not, from general appearance, as great an apparent exhaustion on the part of Lilly as on the part of McCoy. As I stated McCoy threw Lilly towards the close of the fight, and I heard him remark, as he came up, he once kept an hoter in the city of balanance, and have heard that he was a teacher of the puglistic art. I think I saw Kensett before I took may position. I do not know who was with him. There were a number of others at Lilly's was with him. There were a number of others at Lilly's was not McCleester, for he was one of Lilly's seconds. It was not McCleester, for he was one of Lilly's seconds. ometimes happened that one of the parties fell without

blow when the round termisated with a wrestle.

Re examined—Heard Lilly say that after he had licked McCov he could lick Jim Sandford. By Price-The new system has been in vogne some 8 or

10 years.

John Bashford examined—I live at Yonkers, and remember the day of the fight at Hastings. The night previous several persons came to my house to sleep; one of them was accompanied. the prisoner Sullivan; he was accompanied by a man they called Lilly. When they left, which was in a I horse-wagor they ordered dinner to be ready on their return. them I recallected when they came back, but Lilly I should not have known; he was much disfigured. One of the me resembles M'Cleester, but I have some doubt if it was his I noticed Sullivan and Lilly more than any of the rest. I should think they staid half an hour on the day of the fight.

Sullivan and Lilly I think left together, but I had no con-Thos. Archard examined .- 1 live in the village of Hast.

Thos. Archard examined.—I live in the village of Hagings, about one mile from the battle ground. I understand Sullivan was at my house after the fight. Lilly was with him. They iaid Lilly on a bed and Sullivan appeared to be washing him. Sullivan was in the room with him. I do n't know of my own knowledge that Lilly was there before the fight. There was a room provided in my house for the party. One of the party gave a boarder of mine, named William Lynch a \$2 bill and a \$3 bill. I was not present when the mosey was given. I was at the fight and was told that one of the second's name was Jim Sc. Clusky. I saw Lilly at the fight but do not know how he got to my house.

Clusky. I saw Lilly at the fight but do not know how he got to my house.

George Lancing examined.—I went to the fight at Hastings in the month of September last. I left the ring a few moments before it was over. I saw Sullivan there. At the first of the fight I did not see him taking an active part at the fight. He seemed to officiate at every round. I did not hear him say any thing to Lilly. I reside in New-Yerk and came up is the Saratoga. McCoy was on board that boat. His second and Shanfroid were there. Kensett was on board the beat selling sandwiches. I do not know if he took any on the ground. He told me he sold \$13 worth. I did not know where he lived at that time. He kept a Boxing School at Philadelphia and Baitimore. I was present at a set to between McCoy and Jim Kensett, but whether for instruction or exercise I do not know. I may have seen instruction or exercise I do not know. I may have them set to half a dozen times.

Up to 4 o'clack, witness was still on the stand.

This being the anniversary of the Evacua. ion of this city by the British, Nov. 25, 1783, the military companies in the city will all turn out in full uniform, &c. At the American Museum great display will be made, and six extra entertainments given by fifteen performers. The whole building will be decorated with flags, banners and transparencies, and the identical flag will be exhibited which was raised on the flag staff at the Battery by order of Gen. Washington fifty-nine years ago this day, it being the first flag ever hoisted in New-York after the Declaration of Independence. This flag was preserved by the Cor poration of New-York till 1819, when it was presented by a vote of the Common Council to the American Museum. The first performance will take place at 11 o'clock A. M., and be repeated at intervals during the day.

TEMPERANCE.-On Thursday evening, Nov. 17, Stephen Myers gave a Lecture to the colored people at Hudson, and on Friday night at Catskill. Both lectures were respectably attended, as well by white people as persons of his own color. Last evening he gave a forcible address before the Debating Society at Union Hall in this City. He is one of the Proprietors and Agent, as well as Lecturer, for the NORTHERN STAR, printed at Albany. It is the only Temperance paper for the colored people in the United States, and with me I believe all good citizens will unite in promoting the above cause with the Paper, which is well edited.

We heartily endorse the above, knowing Mr. Myers and believing him to be a worthy and efficient advocate of Temperance and the intellectual and moral elevation of his People. Will not the philanthropic aid him in sustaining a paper speaking to the Colored Race, and inculcating Temperance. Morality and every virtue? Ed. Tr.

Murders having become so frequent as to excite little interest, the Buffalo Courier suggests that newspapers have a standing head-'Murders'as they already do for Deaths and Marriages, and so just mention them in a brief, business-like manner. It would certainly save room, and might be peneficial in many other respects. A Mrs. Shaw of Ulster, Pa., who had been

subject for a long time to convulsive fits which had made her partially insane, escaped from her house early in the morning a few days since and walked into the river, where she was evidently seized with a fit and perished from the coldness of IF A painter named Henry Woodside at Phil-

adelphia, yesterday, fell from a house on which he was at work, striking his head upon a door sill. He lived but a few minutes. The Ohio River at Wheeling is above

seven feet high, and there is great activity on the landing at that city. BY A child of Mr. Dusenberry, at Brooklyn,

three years old, was so severely burned on Wednesday that he lived but a few hours

The earthquake, which was felt at Mills's Point Ky, on the 4th inst., was also sensibly felt, says the Telegraph, at Alton Ill., between 12 and l o'clock of the same day. The Telegraph says: 'It lasted about half a minute, and caused the windows, &c. of sundry buildings-that in which this office is kept included-to rattle with some violence. A slight shock was experienced about two hours afterward

ENCOURAGING YOUNG MECHANICS .- Here is a roung mechanic, just opened-give him a job. He will remember his first patron as long as he lives. We have never forgotten our grateful feelings to the man who gave us the first job we received in printing. To be sure it was small-and besides it vas never paid for-but he intended to benefit us; and we have always held him in grateful remembrance. Encourage the young man and he will ever forget you.

I Snow fell on the Western Reserve on the 3th inst., at Cincinnati on the 15th, at Nashville, Tenn., on the 12th inst., and at Alton, Illinois, on the 9th inst. These facts show that the recent change of weather was simultaneous throughout he country West of the Alleghanies.

FIRE AT NORTHAMPTON .- The saw and grist mills of Mr. David Crittenden, at the Upper Falls n Northampton, Mass., took fire at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning last, and both were burnt down. The loss is estimated at \$1,500.

Four Lives tost .- A negre house on the planation of Mr. Thomas Oliver, below the City of Hamburg, S. C., took fire on Saturday night week, and a negro woman and three children were burnt

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT

SAMUEL McLEAN, of Missouri, Consul for Cien uegos in the Island of Cuba. S. M. Cochran, of Baltimore, for Maracaibo,

n Venezuela, in the place of William J. Dubs, resigned. Only Twelve and a Half Cents!!

THE WHIS ALMANAC and UNITED STATES REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1843, contains a table showing the popula-

ion of the United States, by States and total; also the population of the Cities and larger towns in the United States; also the population of the State of New-York, by Counties; Eclipses, Planets, &c. &c.; Calendar of the months in 1845, with calculations for each section of the Union; Diary of Remarkable Events, &c.; List of Officers of the Government of the U. S., Executive, Judicial and Diplomatic; Senate and House of Representatives till March 4th, 1843; an article on the Protection of Home Industry, being a careful summary of the considerations which impel us to cherish the policy of Protection, with a brief review of the reasons usually opposed thereto, by Horace Greeley; General Jackson's Letter in support of Protection; Extracts from the Messages of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Moorne, J.Q. Adams, Jackson and Tyler, in favor of ditto; Facts for Farmers; Manufactures of the U.S.; the Elements and Names of Parties; Votes for President and Vice President at all the elections under the Federal Constitution; Votes for Governors, &c. and for President in the State of New-York; the Grounds of Difference between the contending parties; Memoirs of Henry Clay; the new Apportionment of Congress; complete Electicn Returns of the Union, by States and Counties; total Votes for President in 1836 and 1840, by States and aggregate; Times of Holding Elections in each State; Anecdotes, Epigrams, and Humors of the

IT This Almanac forms a very complete Register for the year, and will be found very convenient in the counting room, the workshop, or at the fireside of the farmer. The reading matter glone is worth double the price of the work, while the statistics contained in it cannot be purchased in

any other shape for five times the money. IF Price per single copy, 121 cents; \$7 per 100, or \$65 per 1,000. It is for sale in the principal Cities of the Union by the Agents of The Tribune, and may be purchased, either at wholesale or retail, from most of the Booksellers in the United States. GREELEY & McELRATH,

in the United States. GREELET & McEllings, 160 Nassau-street. TF See Dr. Thomson's Fifth Report of Cures of Rheuma

sm on 3d page.